


FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

ANGLU, CHAMBER AND COMMON FURNITURE,
which he will sell at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
In addition to the articles manufactured by himself
he keeps a large stock of Imported Furniture, and
disposes of everything needed for household use, and
which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest
style and superior quality.
His Coffins, of all sizes and trimmed in every variety
style constantly on hand.

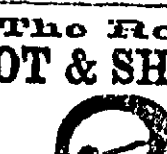
Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.



I have just received a large assortment of these arti-
cles, of an improved style and perfectly adapted for
funerals. They have been kept in this city for the last three or
four years, and no inconvenience has been experienced
in using them.

I invite an examination of all my stock, knowing
that I can give satisfaction both in quality and price.
Call on me at Milwaukee street, second door above Central
Hotel, sign of the coffin.
J. SWABD R.
Janesville, Wis. J. C. LAMSON

The Rochester
BOOT & SHOE STORE!



LET ALL THOSE
PREPARE TO TRAVEL
at their boots.
Shoes a Rubber
to the cheap es-
tablishment of
W. A. RYE NO.

J. 4 Jackman & Smith's Block,
Next door to the Rock Co. Bank.

D. W. LEWIS
HAS JUST RECEIVED A
NEW STOCK
Guns, Revolvers, Double-Barrels, Flasks, Percussives,
Shot, Powder, &c, in fact every thing that appertains to a
hunter. Please give a call and examine. All to
be sold cheap.
C. B. - The Powder is good and flasks, Percussives, &c,
the finest patterns.

Another Large Arrival
OR
Rockery & Glassware!
AT
WHEELCOCK'S.
ESTD carried the best stock of White Granite and
all kinds of Rockery &c brought to this town.
We are willing to give of our own business dollars to
all, will do well to look here, be fore going to Chicago,
Milwaukee, and town keepers and hotel keepers
will find full sets of our goods at a low price.

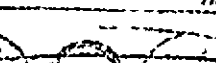
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!
 A best stock of Table Linens, Wash in the sun, Plates, Forks, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, &c.
 Jonesville, June 11th. J. H. BRALE

GENTLEMEN!
 I am now opening the largest and best stock of
Hats and Caps
 ever brought to June 1st, comprising the very
Latest Styles and Best Materials
 which none and will be sold
EXTREMELY LOW
 at the cash, at the Hat Store, West side
 of the City.
 J. H. BRALE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
 Photographs Portrait.
 I have just received another large invoice of
 Photograph Albums, and a beautiful style—
Photographs of Gov. Harvey,
 his cabinet members, &c. etc.

[illegible]

shout! Supplies exchanged, for
their eyes with lustre shine no more
J. M. RICE.



PECTACLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has a very large stock of all the different kinds of spectacles required for the various defects in eyesight, made of the best material, and will be accurately fitted to the person needing them. These glasses are mounted in every variety of gold, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Therefore, of all who require an eye service, no one can be so well supplied as at this establishment. The quality, of a superior quality, is fastened to any stock, as on suit the man in all cases.
J. A. DENNELL.

Great Bargains in Millinery.
MRS. OGDEN is now selling her largest stock of new and fashionable winter hats, in Velvet, Satin, etc., at a great mercantile sacrifice, no reasonable price will be asked, as she must be made or

been known of No. 10 York
Old Penna. of the customers will be returned
without any charge.
These made or cut to order. The newest models
labeled for a mere trifling. Please call and see, in-
cluding the new leather.
The following in Young America block, over Har-
dison's store, Main street, the Canal.

Wall Paper.
We have just received from the Mills 1000
more of

Wall and Writing Papers.
Assortment of Wall Paper Large and complete. Prices
from 10 cents to \$2.10 per roll. A good Main Paper
at 10 cents per roll.

Twenty Per Cent Saved
by buying our Wall Papers and Main Paper at
this price. We are enabled to sell at this price
because of the
O. J. DEARBORN

The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Saturday Evening, Sept. 27, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Eighth Regiment.
THE BATTLE OF IUKA.
JANESVILLE, Miss., Sept. 22d, 1862.
Messrs. Editors:—Thinking our friends would be anxious to hear from us after being in the numerous skirmishes and bloody battle of Iuka, I send you a few lines for publication, giving our loss as near as possible. Our loss I think is about 50 men, mostly taken prisoners; four from my company. Their names are W. W. Goens, better known as Indian Bill, Ed. Griffin, H. E. Bewley and Bateman Britton. None killed. Capt. Redfield was wounded slightly, and several others. The army under Gen. Rosecrans engaged the enemy, supposed to be from 20,000 to 30,000 strong, under Gen. Price, on Friday afternoon, the 19th, about half past four, with infantry and artillery, and the battle raged with terrible fury until 7 o'clock, when night closed the bloody scene. Gen. Hamilton's division opened the fight, and in a few minutes our division, Gen. Stanley's, was ordered up. The 8th Wisconsin went on the field at double quick, and was ordered on the left of the 22nd Iowa battery for support. The 19th Missouri, belonging to our brigade, was on the right, and engaged the Texas Legion, and here men fell by hundreds. They both fought desperately, and at times they were in such close quarters that the powder from the guns burnt each other's faces, and after night set in and darkness hid each other from view, the 11th closed in and pulled men from the rebel ranks and took them prisoners. We saw the 12th Wis. battery in the fight, they had one section engaged. I think not many of the new men were engaged. They were left with the rest of the guns at a supporting distance. I think Tom Croft was in, and probably others. No Janesville men were killed. We slept on the battlefield all night, and expected at daylight on Saturday to renew the attack; but morning came, and the enemy had left, badly whipped, leaving all their dead on the field. We pressed forward in pursuit and shelled the town before entering it, and in a short time we saw white flags flying. We ceased firing and entered the town, followed south in pursuit and took many prisoners, and compelled the enemy to burn a portion of his train and abandon much of his quartermaster's and commissary stores and took a large number of small arms and seven pieces of artillery, five of which were taken from us in the battle of Friday, belonging to the 11th Ohio, who were compelled to leave them on the field, having all their horses and most of the men killed. I think our loss will reach 500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss I should think, by examining the field, was fully 800 to 1,000, besides the prisoners and some 1,000 sick, all left in our hands.

We are expecting Van Dorn and Breckinridge to attack us here and cut off our way back. I forgot to mention in the rebel loss Gen. Little killed on the field. The Texas Legion lost one man to every two engaged. We are all tired out and are hungry, two days without food, marching day and night, no tents and no blankets. We left Clark Creek five weeks ago, today, and have marched 300 miles, and been in several skirmishes and one battle. Col. Murphy is under arrest for finding out where Price was. I can see but it will be all he will get. Price took our tents from us on the 24th and we took them back on the 19th. I saw my old tent as we passed through Iuka, but the rebels had changed the location of it somewhat since I turned it over to them. I wish I had it tonight for a man well. I have, the doctor says, the jaundice, but hope I shall soon be well again. I have but 40 men with me, today, a good many have given out in the march. My best wishes to all. Hoping that we may all soon return safe at home, I am yours, with much respect,
W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. Co. G, 8th W. V.

From the Fifth Regiment.
NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 20.
You, of course, have heard of the late battles, and a word from me may not be uninteresting. Our brigade was not in the battle, while the other brigades of the division have both seen hot work. At a pass in the mountains, about seven miles from here, the second brigade was engaged, and we were the reserve. This was Sunday night. At the same time the 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th regiments were engaged near Sharpsburg. On Monday, also, they were fighting. We came up and formed on the same line these Wisconsin men had been fighting on. Their loss is heavy. The Janesville company has now on duty two or three sergeants, one lieutenant, and two or three privates. Capt. Ely is wounded. Col. Ruger, of the 3d, is also wounded. I have been over part of the field. It has been awful for both sides, but the rebel loss has been far greater than ours.

Our regiment had been formed in line but a few moments when the rest of the division, or third brigade, was engaged. Our company was out as skirmishers, and between the artillery fire of our own and the enemy's guns. I think at times the firing equalled the firing of Porter's corps on the Chickahominy. Some of our boys exchanged a few shots with the rebel skirmishers. They were about fifteen rods from us, and their battery a short distance behind them. None of our regiment was hurt. We are under marching orders. All are sorry that the rebels have left. A few days more would have ended the war, if the fighting had continued. J. D. VALENTINE.
Sept. 22.—We moved soon after I had had written the above, to Williamsport. Jim Huggins has gone to Frederick, sick and worn out. None of our old mess here but H. Ames, Thomas Richardson and myself.

Still alive.—Col. Lyon says that the eagle belonging to the 8th Regiment is still alive and in splendid condition. They keep a block fastened to him, which he picks up in his talons and flies about the country with it, but always comes back to camp.

Wisconsin Soldiers.—There have died in the Washington hospitals recently, Ed. Crane, D. 7th Wis.; Geo. Robins, F. 6th Wis.; E. H. Oviatt, K. 9th Wis.; Uno Sows, J. 2d Wis.; Corp. Wm. Price, F. 2d Wis.; Wm. Dead, G. 2d Wisconsin.

Wm. H. Chandler, a member of the present assembly, and in every respect an excellent man, has been nominated as the republican candidate in the eastern district of Dane county. That district is one of the most reliably republican in the state, and in nominating Mr. Chandler the district has fully sustained its high character. We are gratified to see that not only in this district, but wherever legislative nominations have been made, the republicans have brought out their best men.

From the Third Cavalry.
LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 22, 1862.
EDITORS GAZETTE:—Nine companies of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, under command of Col. Barstow, together with the 9th Wisconsin infantry, 2d Ohio cavalry, several Kansas and Missouri regiments, and a few batteries, all under command of Brig. Gen. Blunt, are, ere this, at Springfield, Missouri.

Capt. Stout, Co. H, remains with his company at Leavenworth City; Capt. Wagner, Co. B, at Fort Leavenworth; Capt. Derry, Co. L, on the border between Kansas City and Fort Scott. Capt. Stout is provost marshal of Leavenworth district, and is hard at work and doing his work well. There is no danger of his conniving with dishonest detectives.

Fort Scott is to be garrisoned forthwith by the new 11th Kansas, of which John Williams, formerly of Madison, is adjutant. The rebels are gathering a huge army on the confines of Arkansas, with which they propose to overrun and "liberate" Missouri! They already have 23,000 men assembled, and are increasing their number daily. They have some cannon, but are not fully armed. They "reckon" they can take guns enough away from our forces to fit themselves out to the extent of their wants! That remains to be seen. I suppose we already have over 15,000 men ready and anxious to meet them, and if "red tape" is not too slow in Missouri, we ought to have 10,000 more in a short time.

You may look for hard fighting in southwestern Missouri before another month passes. Quantrell's band, the terror of the border hereaway, is being rapidly decimated by our boys, who have to fight them in the brush under every disadvantage imaginable. A few days ago twenty-two of the villains bowed down to our carbines, never to plunder and pillage again this side of Hades. Those carbines are wicked things—kill as far as you can see.

This is the unhealthy season. Chill fever, ague, and "sick like" are very prevalent; still, a death in the regiment is one of the rarest things imaginable. Recruits are arriving every day from Wisconsin to fill up the regiment. Some thirty or forty of them are here now, most of them waiting transportation to other companies.

A soldier in company M, whose name I have not heard, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a private in company G. It was all a piece of carelessness.

The wind has been blowing a gale for some days, so I will end this windy epistle.
Yours,
S. R. JA.

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.
CAIRO, Sept. 26.
Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Tecumseh, just arrived from Columbus, Ky., brings 81 prisoners, captured at the battle of Iuka. Twenty-nine of them are paroled, forty-one will be taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago; and the remaining eleven will be taken to Alton.

I have not yet been able to get the casualties of the Iuka battle. We have had no news from Memphis for two days.

A terrible collision took place on the Cumberland valley railroad this morning, a few miles above Harrisburg. One of the trains had a number of Pennsylvania militia aboard, returning home. About twelve soldiers were killed and twenty wounded, including several Philadelphians, and ten civilians wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.
The Governors of the following loyal States arrived here this morning from Alton, Pa.: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Indiana. The last named is represented by Col. Ross.

Between twelve and one o'clock the Governors had an interview with the President and presented an address, expressing first, their candid, personal and official respect for the President; second, their determination under all circumstances to support and maintain the President's constitutional authority; the Governors therein speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States; third, pledging to the President their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be prosecuted to ultimate victory unless the rebels should return to constitutional duty and obedience; fourth, congratulating the President upon his proclamation to emancipate the slaves of rebels, believing it will be productive of good as a measure of justice, humanity and sound policy; fifth, referring to the merits of the soldiers who fought our battles.

The Governors were courteously and kindly received, and their suggestions listened to with close attention by the President.

It is ascertained from those who had the best opportunity of knowing that no proposition was made at the recent conference at Alton, nor even a suggestion was made touching the removal of Gen. McClellan, nor was any proposition or suggestion made as to the promotion of Fremont to the head of the army, or as to the future disposal of that gentleman.

Their address to the President, as agreed to, was written by Gov. Andrew at the suggestion of the other Governors present. Gov. Bradford alone did not sign the address, expressing the fear that the proclamation of emancipation of the slaves might not prove as advantageous as the conference hoped, and regarding the matter too doubtful to justify him in taking sides in its support.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.
There is reason to hope that the government has under consideration the question of appointing an successor to Gen. Buell, if not also that of assigning an general to the command of all the army, now divided into so many departments. Gen. Hunter and Meade are spoken of in connection with the position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The position of the various members of the cabinet on the President's emancipation policy during the time it was the subject of cabinet discussion may be accurately stated, and on a subject of such momentous interest, the information is due to the public. From the outset Secretary Chase has been the recognized leader in urging emancipation, and when the matter was at various times under discussion, he was always its advocate. Secretary Welles favored emancipation and was especially energetic in urging it on. He really is in urging any point in public policy outside of his own department. Secretary Stanton, if not originally active in favor of emancipation by the present method, was at least not opposed to it, while he was always outspoken in declaring his readiness to strike slavery under the war power, whenever and wherever slavery could be reached.

Postmaster General Blair was throughout the matter determined and even bitter opponent of the emancipation policy, and when the question of the proclamation was made known to the cabinet, he was perhaps more outspoken than any of the members, in protesting against its adoption.

Not less determined, though perhaps more cautious, in his protest, was Secretary Seward. It may be safely said that he was the great leader in the cabinet in opposition to any policy of emancipation resembling that which the President finally adopted. Secretary Seward, Secretary Smith and Attorney General Bates occupied about the same ground on the subject. They opposed the proclamation, not because they were averse to the abolition of slavery, but because they believed it would be as certainly accomplished by the legitimate progress of the war without the step of emancipation, and that the proclamation would cause trouble in the border states and would possibly complicate the war.

In short, they believed primarily in pushing the war as vigorously as possible, and have no doubt that the necessary result would be the destruction of slavery in the progress of the war.—Secretary Smith very strenuously, Attorney General Bates with less persistence, Lincoln, as usual, when he has made up his mind, took the matter in his own hands, without much deference to the views of his cabinet officers, and even at the last, with little if any consultation.

Maj. Gen. McClellan and staff arrived here to-night, having come on from Alton with the governors. As a democratic politician of some note in political times, Gen. McClellan's opinion of the President's proclamation is worthy of note. He says it will save the Union, and that it will save the loyal men of the loyal North from the degradation of some such declaration as a matter of principle; that the less loyal classes were constantly predicting that some rash policy was sure to come, and declaring in advance the terrible things it would produce, and said everybody knew the thing had to come, and the sooner it was over the better. Gen. McClellan thinks it will not injure us at the south, because they have known all along that it was eventually and necessarily coming, while in Europe its effects cannot but be favorable.

New York, Sept. 26.
The gunboat Connecticut has arrived from the Gulf via Port Royal. She brings Lieut. Walker, of the gunboat Winona, 23 officers and 203 seamen invalids, and discharged six persons as seamen. The general health of the squadron in the Gulf is good. Naval expeditions are being fitted out at Pensacola and Port Royal. The public will probably bear of important achievements by the former in a week or two.

On the 18th the gunboat Winona, Lieut. Thornton commanding, ran under the fire of Port Morgan, below Mobile, and opened fire on a rebel steamer lying inside, driving off her crew, and damaging her greatly by the explosion of an eleven-inch shell in her bow. Port Morgan opened a heavy fire on the Winona, but she escaped unhurt.

On the 9th the Connecticut captured the English schooner Rambler, laden with cotton.

Col. Jack Hamilton, formerly member of Congress from Texas, and a strong Union man, had escaped and arrived at Southwest Pass. He had been secreted in the mountains twenty-one days. He was accompanied by six friends. He reports a strong Union feeling in the western part of the state.

CAIRO, Sept. 26.
Yesterday evening, at the arsenal at Columbus, while the workmen were preparing cartridges, an explosion took place, causing a general stampede among citizens and soldiers and destroying a large amount of ordnance, stores and tools. No lives were lost. One hundred thousand dollars worth of ammunition was destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—Information has been received in Springfield that Hindman has temporarily left his army, and is now in Little Rock, hurrying forward more men and supplies for his troops. The rebels were receiving a stream of reinforcements from Texas and western Louisiana. A staff officer at Springfield telegraphs here that a battle will certainly take place unless the rebels retreat.

Gen. Schfield has been relieved of the chief command of the state militia, to enable him to devote his attention to field operations.

Gen. Curtis, in a speech last evening, said he was not in favor of the President's policy, but as it should be, it should be. His allusions to the emancipation proclamation were enthusiastically applauded.

To-Day's Report.
[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
MORNING DISPATCHES.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.
A correspondent of the American, writing from Sharpsburg 21st, says: Our troops are learning some tactics of the enemy and since the rebels were driven over the Potomac at this point, they have kept them awake with dashes and reconnoissances across the river. Col. Warren, commanding a brigade at this point, sent over a company of the 5th New York, recently, who brought back five brass pieces. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced.

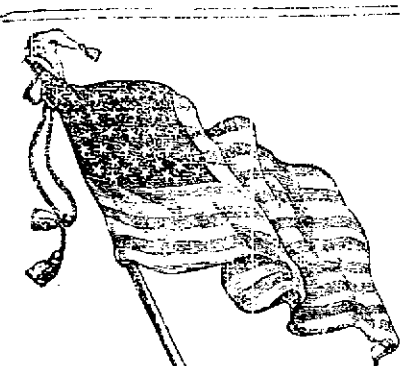
Yesterday afternoon the 62d Pa., Col. Switzer, with section of the 1st New York artillery, and Griffin's brigade, crossed the river at Reynolds's Ford below Sharpsburg, and brought over 400 rifles, mostly marked London, 1862, and one fine 12-pounder rifled brass piece of English manufacture. The affair was accomplished rapidly and with entire success. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced without resistance. Not even a shot was fired.

It appears to be well ascertained that the bulk of the rebel army still remains along the other bank of the Potomac. All our reconnoissances find them in strong force, and the smoke of their camp-fires can be seen opposite. As it is a part of rebel tactics to show most activity where they have the least force, these manifestations are not altogether to be trusted. It must be difficult to feed an army as large as that of the rebels at a point so far from communication with the rear, and it is probable that a large part of their force has fallen back as far as Winchester. Three or four hundred wounded prisoners were yesterday paroled and sent across the river under a flag of truce. A flag also was used to agree to a suspension of picket firing, and the pickets of both armies now walk along the opposite banks of the river without molestation or fear.

Fort MONROE, Sept. 25.
A flag of truce went from Allen's Landing brought down about 600 passengers, among whom are 94 officers, mostly from Pope's army. Gen. Prentiss is one of the number.

From the Richmond Whig, of the 24th.
A dispatch, signed H. B. Davidson, states that the federalists crossed the river at Shepherdstown with 10,000 men, and were immediately attacked by Jackson and routed. Jackson has recrossed into Maryland. Considerable reinforcements have reached Lee since the battle at Manassas, enough to replace the losses in recent battles. Tallahassee papers announce the death of Gen. Richard Call, a distinguished Floridian. Yellow fever is in Wilmington, N. C., and is very malignant.

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 24th: The Yankee fleet anchored in front of Alexandria has been ordered off. The federalists have burned their disabled wagons, and were removing all their stores to Washington.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
I. C. SLOAN,
of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.

County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
REUBEN T. PEMBERTON, of Johnson.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.

TREASURER,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

SCOUTS,
S. D. LOCKE, of Johnson.

CORONER,
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

Senator Doolittle.

We desire to say to the Racine Advocate that we mean to be guilty of no injustice to Senator Doolittle. When we read the other day that he had been talking about the war of the revolution being a war for the liberties of white men, and that the present war would result in the freedom of the black race, we understood him to mean that the revolutionary war was a white man's war for independence, and that the other races engaged in it had nothing to do with it, and gained nothing by it. It struck us that the senator was mistaken, and that he had been following the lead of Judge Taney, who ruled four millions of people in this country out of all its courts, and denied them their right to justice, because, as he said, the independence of this country was gained by the descendants of a European race for themselves alone. We believe this doctrine to be untrue in point of historical fact, because the war was solemnly declared to be waged upon the principle that all men are free by nature. This was the platform upon which the revolutionary war was fought and won. Our fathers so understood it, and so did the world. The result of the war was, therefore, in accordance with its promulgated object. When it ended, by the terms upon which it was hegan, conducted and ended, every man in the colonies was free. But when these colonies, afterwards, came together to form a national government, they unfortunately listened to the conservatives of that day, and did not formally abolish slavery, but left it, to die out, as it was asserted it would do, after the abolition of the slave trade. Thus the war for freedom lost the result that had been gained for the African race, years after it had been concluded. That the African race were recognized as participants in the revolution there is no doubt, as those who were free voted upon the adoption of the constitution, and many of them fought through the war. The revolutionary war was therefore in no exclusive sense a white man's contest, no more than this later one is exclusively for the freedom of the African.

If Judge Doolittle said what we supposed he did, from the report given, we think our comment was not unfair. If he did not, our remarks do not apply to him at all. We thought the sentiments attributed to him, both in relation to this matter and the disparagement of the confiscation law, so much like his own speeches in the senate last winter, and those which he so industriously circulated, that there was not likely to be much probability of a misconception of his remarks.

As the senator is desirous of a re-election, it might be well for him to favor his constituents with an explanation of his course in the senate last winter, as it is generally thought it was too conservative and conciliatory towards the rebels, and that in riding his favorite hobby of colonization, he used arguments and illustrations which tend to obstruct and put off the day of emancipation. We tender the senator the use of our columns so far as may be necessary for that purpose.

Dane County Senator.

Wm. H. Chandler, a member of the present assembly, and in every respect an excellent man, has been nominated as the republican candidate in the eastern district of Dane county. That district is one of the most reliably republican in the state, and in nominating Mr. Chandler the district has fully sustained its high character. We are gratified to see that not only in this district, but wherever legislative nominations have been made, the republicans have brought out their best men.

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS.—There have died in the Washington hospitals recently, Ed. Crane, D. 7th Wis.; Geo. Robins, F. 6th Wis.; E. H. O'Leary, K. 6th Wis.; Uno Sells, I. 2d Wis.; Corp. Wm. Price, F. 2d Wis.; Wm. Dead, G. 2d Wisconsin.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22d, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Thinking our friends would be anxious to hear from us after being in the numerous skirmishes and bloody battle of Iuka, I send you a few lines for publication, giving our loss as near as possible. Our loss I think is about 60 men, mostly taken prisoners; four from my company. Their names are W. W. Goens, better known as Indian Bill, Ed. Griffin, H. E. Bewley and Bateman Britton. None killed. Capt. Redfield was wounded slightly, and several others. The army under Gen. Rosecrans engaged the enemy, supposed to be from 20,000 to 30,000 strong, under Gen. Price, on Friday afternoon, the 19th, about half past four, with infantry and artillery, and the battle raged with terrible fury until 7 o'clock, when night closed the bloody scene. Gen. Hamilton's division opened the fight, and in a few minutes our division, Gen. Stanley's, was ordered up. The 8th Wisconsin went on the field at double quick, and was ordered on the left of the 26th Iowa battery for support. The 19th Missouri, belonging to our brigade, was on the right, and engaged the Texas Legion, and here men fell by hundreds. They both fought desperately, and at times they were in such close quarters that the powder from the guns burnt each other's faces, and after night set in and darkness hid each other from view, the 11th closed in and pulled men from the rebel ranks and took them prisoners. We saw the 12th Wis. battery in the fight, they had one section engaged. I think not many of the new men were engaged. They were left with the rest of the guns at a supporting distance. I think Tom Croft was in, and probably others. No Janesville men were killed. We slept on the battlefield all night, and expected at daylight on Saturday to renew the attack; but morning came, and the enemy had left, badly whipped, leaving all their dead on the field. We pressed forward in pursuit and shelled the town before entering it, and in a short time we saw white flags flying. We ceased firing and entered the town, followed south in pursuit and took many prisoners, and compelled the enemy to burn a portion of his train and abandon much of his quartermaster's and commissary stores and took a large number of small arms and seven pieces of artillery, five of which were taken from us in the battle of Friday, belonging to the 11th Ohio, who were compelled to leave them on the field, having all their horses and most of the men killed. I think our loss will reach 500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss I should think, by examining the field, was fully 800 to 1,000, besides the prisoners; and some 1,600 sick, all left in our hands.

We are expecting Van Dorn and Breckinridge to attack us here and cut off our way back. I forgot to mention in the rebel loss Gen. Little killed on the field. The Texas Legion lost one man to every two engaged. We are all tired out and are hungry, two days without food, marching day and night, no tents and no blankets. We left Clear Creek five weeks ago, today, and have marched 300 miles, and been in several skirmishes and one battle. Col. Murphy is under arrest for flinching out where Price was. I can't see but it will be all he will get. Price took our tents from us on the 24th and we took them back on the 19th. I saw my old tent as we passed through Iuka, but the rebels had changed the location of it somewhat since I turned it over to them. I wish I had it to-night for I am not well. I have the doctor says, the jaundice, but hope I shall soon be well again. I have but 40 men with me, to-day, a good many have given out in the march. My best wishes to all. Hoping that we may all soon return safe at home, I am yours, with much respect,

W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. Co. G, 8th W. V.

From the Fifth Regiment.

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 20.

You, of course, have heard of the late battles, and a word from me may not be uninteresting. Our brigade was not in the battle, while the other brigades of the division have both seen hot work. At a pass in the mountains, about seven miles from here, the second brigade was engaged, and we were the reserve. This was Sunday night. At the same time the 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th regiments were engaged near Sharpsburg. On Monday, also, they were fighting. We came up and formed on the same line these Wisconsin men had been fighting on. Their loss is heavy. The Janesville company has now on duty two or three sergeants, one lieutenant, and two or three privates. Capt. Ely is wounded. Col. Ruger, of the 3d, is also wounded. I have been over part of the field. It has been awful for both sides, but the rebel loss has been far greater than ours.

Our regiment had been formed in line but a few moments when the rest of the division, or third brigade, was engaged. Our company was out as skirmishers, and between the artillery fire of our own and the enemy's guns. I think at times the firing equalled the firing of Porter's corps on the Chickahominy. Some of our boys exchanged a few shots with the rebel skirmishers. They were about fifteen rods from us, and their battery a short distance behind them. None of our regiment was hurt. We are under marching orders. All are sorry that the rebels have left. A few days more would have ended the war, if the fighting had continued. J. D. VALENTINE.

Sept. 22.—We moved soon after I had had written the above, to Williamsport. Jim Higgins has gone to Frederick, sick and worn out. None of our old mess here but II. Ames, Thomas Richardson and myself.

STILL ALIVE.—Col. Lyon says that the eagle belonging to the 8th regiment is still alive and in splendid condition. They keep a block fastened to him, which he picks up in his talons and flies about the country with it, but always comes back to camp.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., Sept. 22, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Nine companies of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, under command of Col. Barstow, together with the 9th Wisconsin infantry, 2d Ohio cavalry, several Kansas and Missouri regiments, and a few batteries, all under command of Brig. Gen. Blunt, are, ere this, at Springfield, Missouri.

Capt. Stout, Co. H, remains with his company at Leavenworth City; Capt. Wagner, Co. B, at Fort Leavenworth; Capt. Derry, Co. L, on the border between Kansas City and Fort Scott. Capt. Stout is provost marshal of Leavenworth district, and is hard at work and doing his work well. There is no danger of his conspiring with dishonest detectives.

Fort Scott is to be garrisoned forthwith by the 11th Kansas, of which John Willams, formerly of Madison, is adjutant. The rebels are gathering a huge army on the confines of Arkansas, with which they propose to overrun and "liberate" Missouri! They already have 25,000 men assembled, and are increasing their number daily. They have some cannon, but are not fully armed. They "reckon" they can take guns enough away from our forces to fit themselves out to the extent of their wants! That remains to be seen. I suppose we already have over 15,000 men ready and anxious to meet them, and if "red tape" is not too slow in Missouri, we ought to have 10,000 more in a short time.

You may look for hard fighting in south-western Missouri before another month passes.

Quantrell's band, the terror of the border heretofore, is being rapidly decimated by our boys, who have to fight them in the brush under every disadvantage imaginable. A few days ago twenty-two of the villains bowed down to our carbines, never to plunder and pillage again this side of Hades. Those carbines are wicked things—kill as far as you can see.

This is the unhealthy season. Chills, fever, ague, and "sick like," are very prevalent; still, a death in the regiment is one of the rarest things imaginable.

Recruits are arriving every day from Wisconsin to fill up the regiment. Some thirty or forty of them are here now, most of them waiting transportation to other companies.

A soldier in company M, whose name I have not heard, was instantly killed in the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a private in company G. It was all a piece of carelessness.

The wind has been blowing a gale for some days, so I will end this windy epistle.

Yours, S. R. JR.

From the Third Wisconsin.

The following is taken from a letter written by a member of the 3d Wisconsin infantry, from Camp near Sandy Hook, Md., dated 21st inst.:

Our regiment suffered very severely in the battle of Wednesday, the 17th inst. It behaved with great steadiness and gallantry. We had about 310 men at most—our loss in killed and wounded was 203. All the officers who were with the regiment at the battle, but four, were wounded, most of them severely; one has since died of his wounds.

The rebels are on the other side of the river. The battle of Wednesday was a general engagement between their army, most of it, and ours. The rebels were badly whipped in all the three battles in Maryland.

The Janesville Baptist Association, at its recent session in Africa, adopted unanimously the following resolutions on the state of the country, drafted by Rev. N. Culver, D. D., after several highly patriotic speeches. Old men and young thanked God they had lived to see this day:

Resolved, As loyal citizens, and especially as the disciples of Jesus Christ, that we take pleasure in recording our profound gratification with the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, granting freedom to all the slaves in any and all states found in rebellion on the 1st day of January, 1863; and with the order accompanying it directing all in military authority to order him to execute with fidelity the recent law of congress confiscating rebel property with the emancipation of their slaves.

Resolved, That the immense treasure of wealth and blood now being so profusely poured out by the nation, imperatively demands the utter end of that which has ever been a God-insulting curse in any and all states found in rebellion on the 1st day of January, 1863; and with the order accompanying it directing all in military authority to order him to execute with fidelity the recent law of congress confiscating rebel property with the emancipation of their slaves.

Resolved, That this proclamation and accompanying order, while they assure us that slavery is speedily doomed, should draw around the President and those laboring with him, under the fearful responsibilities of the national affairs, all loyal men inspired and strengthened by this great movement unsurpassed by the magnitude of any event since the Ascension of Our Lord.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, Sept. 26. Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Tecumseh, just arrived from Columbus, Ky., brings 81 prisoners, captured at the battle of Iuka. Twenty-nine of them are paroled, forty-one will be taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and the remaining eleven will be taken to Alton.

I have not yet been able to get the casualties of the Iuka battle.

We have had no news from Memphis for two days.

BRIDGEPORT, opposite HARTSFORD, Pa., Sept. 26. } A terrible collision took place on the Cumberland Valley railroad this morning, a few miles above Harrisburg. One of the trains had a number of Pennsylvania militia aboard, returning home. Ten or twelve soldiers were killed and twenty wounded, including several Philadelphians, and ten civilians wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26. The Governors of the following loyal States arrived here this morning from Altoona, Pa.: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Indiana. The last named is represented by Col. Ross.

Between twelve and one o'clock the Governors had an interview with the President and presented an address, expressing, first, their candid, personal and official respect for the President; second, their determination under all circumstances to support and maintain the President's constitutional authority, the Governors thereupon speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States, third, pledging to the President their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be prosecuted to ultimate victory unless all the rebels should return to constitutional duty and obedience; fourth, congratulating the President upon his proclamation to emancipate the slaves of rebels, believing it will be productive of good as a measure of justice, humanity and sound policy; fifth, referring to the merits of the soldiers who fought the battles.

The Governors were courteously and kindly received, and their suggestions listened to with close attention by the President. It is ascertained from those who had the best opportunity of knowing that no proposition was made at the conference at Altoona, nor even a suggestion ventured, touching the removal of Gen. McClellan, nor was any proposition or suggestion made as to the promotion of Fremont to the head of the army, or as to the future disposal of that general.

Their address to the President, as agreed to, was written by Gov. Andrew at the suggestion of the other Governors present. Gov. Bradford alone did not sign the address, expressing the fear that the proclamation of emancipation of the slaves might not prove as advantageous as the conference hoped, and regarding the matter too doubtful to justify him in taking sides in its support.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26. There is reason to hope that the government has under consideration the question of appointing a successor to Gen. Bull, if not of that of assigning one general to the command of all the west, now divided into so many departments. Gens. Hunter and Meintzleman are spoken of in connection with the position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The position of the various members of the cabinet on the President's emancipation policy during the time it was the subject of cabinet discussion may be accurately stated, and on a subject of such momentous interest, the information is due to the public. From the outset Secretary Chase has been the recognized leader in urging emancipation, recognized leader in urging emancipation, and Secretary Welles favored emancipation and was specially energetic in urging it on. He really is in urging any point in public policy outside of his own department. Secretary Stanton, if not originally active in favor of emancipation in the present method, was at least not opposed to it, while he was always out-spoken in declaring his readiness to strike slavery under the war power, whenever and wherever slavery could be reached.

General Blair was throughout the most determined and even bitter opponent of the emancipation policy, and when the substance of the proclamation was made known to the cabinet, was perhaps more outspoken than any of the members, in protesting against its adoption. Not less determined, though perhaps more cautious, in his protest, was Secretary Seward. It may be safely said that he was the great leader in the cabinet in opposition to any policy of emancipation resembling that which the President finally adopted. Secretary Seward, Secretary Blair, Attorney General Bates, occupied about the same ground on the subject. They opposed the proclamation, not because they were adverse to the abolition of slavery, but because they believed it would be as certainly accomplished by the legitimate progress of the war without the step the President has taken as with it, while they believed that abstaining from the proclamation would save trouble in the border states and avoid possible complications in the north. In short, they believed that it was a step which would do more harm than good, and that there was no doubt that the necessary result would be the destruction of slavery in the progress of the war—Secretary Smith very strenuously, Attorney General Bates with less persistence, Lincoln, as usual, when he has made up his mind, took the matter in his own hands, without much deference to the views of his cabinet officers, and even at the last, with little if any consultation.

Maj. Gen. McClellan and staff arrived here to-night, having come on from Altoona with the governors. As a democratic politician of some note in political circles, McClellan is the opinion of the President's proclamation is worthy of it, and says it will greatly tend to quiet the public mind; that large portions of the loyal north demanded some such declaration as a matter of principle; that the loyal classes were constantly predicting that some rash policy was sure to come, and declaring in advance the terrible things it would produce, and said everybody knew what was to come, and the sooner they were over the better. McClellan thinks it will not injure us at the south, because they have known all along that it was eventually and necessarily coming, while in Europe its effects cannot be so favorable.

New York, Sept. 26. The gunboat Connecticut has arrived from the Gulf via Port Royal. She brings Lieut. Walker, of the gunboat Winona, 23 officers and 200 seamen invalids, and discharged six negroes and seven negroes.

The general health of the squadron is being fitted out at Pensacola and Port Royal. The public will probably bear of important achievements by the former in a week or two.

On the 13th the gunboat Winona, Lieut. Thornton commanding, ran under the fire of Fort Morgan, below Mobile, and opened fire on a rebel steamer lying inside, driving off her crew and damaging her greatly by the explosion of an eleven-inch shell in her bow. Fort Morgan opened a heavy fire on the Winona, but she escaped unhurt.

On the 9th the Connecticut captured the English schooner Rambler, laden with cotton. Col. Jack Hamilton, formerly member of Congress from Texas, and a strong Union man, had escaped and arrived at Southwest Pass. He had been secreted in the mountains twenty-one days. He was accompanied by six friends. He reports a strong Union feeling in the western part of the state.

Cairo, Sept. 26. Yesterday evening, at the arsenal at Columbus, while the workmen were preparing cartridges, an explosion took place, causing a general stampede among citizens and soldiers and destroying a large amount of ordnance, stores and cotton. No lives were lost. One hundred thousand dollars worth of ammunition was destroyed.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Information has been received in Springfield that Hindman has temporarily left his army, and is now in Little Rock, hurrying forward more men and supplies for his troops. The rebels were receiving a stream of reinforcements from Texas and western Louisiana. A staff officer at Springfield telegraphs here that a battle will certainly take place unless the rebels retreat.

Gen. Schofield has been relieved of the chief command of the state militia, to enable him to devote his attention to field operations.

Gen. Curtis, in a speech last evening, said he was not in favor of the Union as it used to be, or now, but as it should be. His allusions to the emancipation proclamation were enthusiastically applauded.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26. A correspondent of the American, writing from Sharpsburg 24th, says: Our troops are learning some tactics of the enemy. The rebels were driven over the Potomac at this point, they have kept them awake with dashes and reconnoissances across the river. Col. Warren, commanding a brigade at this point, sent over a company of the 5th New York, recently, who brought back five brass pieces. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced. Yesterday afternoon the 62d Pa. Col. Switzer, with a section of the 1st New York artillery and Griffin's brigade crossed the river at Reynoldsford, Md., below Sharpsburg, and brought over 400 rifles, mostly taken from the rebels, and one fine 12-pounder rifled brass piece of English manufacture. The affair was accomplished rapidly and with entire success. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced without resistance. Not even a shot was fired.

It appears to be well ascertained that the bulk of the rebel army still remains along the other bank of the Potomac. All our reconnoissances find them in strong force, and the smoke of their camp-fires can be seen opposite. As it is a part of rebel tactics to show most activity where they are least force, these manifestations are not altogether to be trusted. It must be difficult to feed an army as large as that of the rebels at a point so far from communication, and it is probable that a large part of their force has fallen back as far as Winchester. Three or four hundred wounded prisoners were yesterday paroled and sent across the river under a flag of truce. A flag also was used to agree to a suspension of picket firing, and the pickets of both armies now walk along the opposite banks of the river without molesting each other.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 25. A flag of truce bore from Alexandria to the fort, bringing about 600 passengers, among whom are 64 officers, mostly from Pope's army. Gen. Prentiss is one of the number.

From the Richmond Whig, of the 24th. A dispatch, signed H. B. Davidson, states that the federal corps the river at Sharpsburg with 10,000 men, and were immediately attacked by Jackson and routed. Jackson has recrossed into Maryland. Confederate reinforcements have reached Lee since the battle at Manassas, enough to replace the losses in recent battles. Tallahassee papers announce the death of Gen. Hichard Cull, a distinguished Floridian. Yellow fever is in Wilmington, N. C., and is very malignant.

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 24th: The Yankee fleet anchored in front of Alexandria has been ordered off. The federals have burned their disabled wagons, and were removing all their stores to Washington.

The same paper claims a rebel victory at Sharpsburg, Saturday last, and the capture of 4,000 federals.

The same paper says the train that is due this evening will bring from Culpeper Court House 60 yankees who have been there since the engagement at that place; among them Capt. J. H. Vandorman, 66th Ohio. They will be sent home from Richmond.

Speaking of their army, the Dispatch says: Only a division or two have been withdrawn from the other side of the Potomac to resist the contemplated movement of Burnside upon our communications at Harper's Ferry.

It also states that Lee repulsed McClellan on the 17th, pursued him on the 18th, and defeated him on the 19th. All rebel papers brought down, claim victories in all the recent battles, and call upon the people not to believe a word contained in the northern papers of northern successes, and that McClellan's account of these battles fully equals Pope for misrepresentation.

The Richmond Whig of the 24th contains the death of Gen. Wm. Stark, 3d Louisiana brigade. The same paper states that Gen. Thomas' division remains in Nashville, but their troops indicate preparations to evacuate. Andy Johnson says if the rebels take Nashville, they will find his remains under the ruins of the capitol.

In the house a bill has been introduced establishing military defenses along the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers to resist the advance of the enemy in Tennessee and Alabama, and for the construction of twelve gunboats for the protection of said rivers and bays.

From Richmond and Hunter, 24th: A battle took place on the 21st, on the Point and a mile from Iuka, between Price and Rosecrans. Loss 230, including Gen. Little, killed, and Col. Whitfield, Gilmore and Medbery, wounded. Federals received heavy reinforcements during the night.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—A. M. The Washington Star of Friday evening, contains the following items: McClellan has his headquarters near Sharpsburg, yesterday when Sumner occupied Bolivar Heights, Gen. Williams, late of Bank's corps, the Maryland Heights, and Burnside's artillery forded the river at Harper's Ferry. The new pontoon bridge was doubtless finished last night and we believe Burnside's infantry crossed upon it, this a. m. Much of the rest of McClellan's army was, yesterday, in the immediate vicinity of Williamsport. Our pickets occupy the country in Virginia three miles out from Harper's Ferry where they met those of the rebels. These latter are believed to have been on considerable force. At this point, the rebels were near the point, and were supposed to be in force principally at Winchester. It is evident to us that there will be a movement on McClellan's part soon, as his army is properly supplied by the quartermaster's department, &c. Our troops are in the best possible spirits and eager again to get at the rebels. Another week of such nights as last night will compel them either to attack or move south.

In view of the fact that numerous Germans are complaining of the recent transfer of Sigel's troops from his force, he is now doubtless being increased very heavily and shall not be surprised in a short time to find 15,000 or 16,000 stronger, under current orders for its increase. The rebels are still engaged in rebuilding the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock and occupy Warrenton with a single regiment. This is the nearest point to Washington at which they have a force of that size.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27. Forney's Press has the following: Passengers from Norfolk and Fortress Monroe report that important army movements have been progressing in that vicinity some days past. A division under the command of an able fighting general marched off from Suffolk a day or two since in the direction of Black Water railroad bridge, in hopes of meeting and capturing a rebel vanguard, supposed to be advancing upon Norfolk, down the State railroad. Black Water bridge having been reached, no enemy was found. Contrabands report that the news of our movements had reached Petersburg, and a great movement of rebel troops was reported between Richmond and Petersburg. It is thought probable that this federal expedition will not only cut off the rebel line of communication, but several foraging expeditions have been sent out, and great quantities of wheat and corn captured. A large number of negroes have also been brought into our lines by our pickets.

New York, Sept. 27. A rumor from Washington says that the President contemplates issuing a proclamation making Florida a cotton plantation, and inviting laborers, black and white, to settle there for that purpose, who will have ample protection from the army and navy. The states of Texas and Florida are reduced to a territorial condition. This movement is said to be preliminary to a policy to be adopted hereafter with other southern states.

Reports from Apalachicola says that two rebel iron clad gunboats are nearly ready for sea, under the command of Catesby Jones, who says he will sink every gunboat on the gulf coast.

There is a rumor in a Washington dispatch that Seward is about to resign the portfolio of the state department to Edward Everett. The dispatch adds that the rumor grows out of the fact that Everett is in Washington, at the President's invitation, on business relating to our foreign relations, in regard to which his views are understood to differ somewhat from Seward's.

The assertion that Col. Ford received written orders from Col. Miles to evacuate Maryland Heights, cannot be substantiated by producing the orders. Ford says he lost them. A gentleman, however, of the regiment near Fairfax, and 100 guns found hidden under hay stacks.

The Times has news from Winchester to Wednesday. The main body of the rebel army was concentrated there, numbering 75,000, much demoralized and suffering for want of food.

Their loss in Maryland is acknowledged to have been terrible. Prior in his brigade of 2,200 men had 1,631 killed, wounded and missing. Longstreet's division lost over half its number. McClellan's division lost 1,380 out of 2,200. Rebel officers and surgeons confess a loss of 23,000, including prisoners, of whom 4,000 to 5,000 thousand were killed. Prior narrowly escaped death. His horse was killed by a shell. The rebels had information of our intended capture of Lee's wagon trains and posted four brigades on the west side of Ashby's Gap, in such a manner as to annihilate our force had it been attempted. Winchester was being strongly fortified, all negroes in the neighborhood had been impressed for that purpose. The rebels are convinced that their communication and supplies will be cut off by a movement from Washington on Gordonsville. Longstreet was seriously wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shell that it is feared amputation will be necessary. He is supposed to have lain on the field insensible till Wednesday, when discovered by a party burying the dead. All public buildings and most of the private dwellings in Winchester had been used for hospitals.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Sept. 27. Advice from New Orleans give an order by Gen. Butler requiring each neutral foreign resident in the department, to report to the nearest provost marshal, for the registration of himself and family. The order says: In the course of ten days it might become necessary to send to the front large numbers of men, and it is not probable that all false or simulated citizens of foreign allegiance Butler threatens to punish severely.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 27. The steamship Anglo Saxton, from Liverpool, 18th, via London, 19th inst., was boarded by the news yacht at three o'clock this morning, and a summary of her news obtained. Her dates are five days later. Rumors of a recognition of the southern confederacy do not gain ground. It was reported that the confederates are buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram in the river Marcey. Headbands steady, and closed quiet and irregular on Friday, floor having a yard tendency. Provisions quiet but firm. Lard advanced 1/2 on Tuesday.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 26. Portion of rebel army under Lindman and Raina, are now at Granby lines, near the city, near the Arkansas line. Gen. Schofield is preparing to march against them, and as his army is in excellent condition and composed of the best troops in the state, there is every reason to believe he will be successful if they await an attack. If they retreat they will be driven out of the state, and positions occupied by our troops that will prevent another invasion. Latest from rebel army states that they are mostly a crew of warriors, some well armed, but the most bearing such weapons as could be gathered together in haste. Their number is about 12,000. Gen. Schofield, at his own request, has been relieved from district command, and now commands the army in the field.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 27. By virtue of a commission from the commanding officer of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, I am authorized to recruit for said regiment, now stationed in Kansas. My office will be in the Corn Exchange, opposite the City Hotel, Milwaukee street, where I shall be glad to meet all those who are willing to serve their country in the present emergency. All bonuses at present payable to recruits in other regiments in this state will be paid to those who join the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry.

WM. R. GRANT, Lieut. 3d Wis. Cavalry.

THIRD WISCONSIN CAVALRY.

By virtue of a commission from the commanding officer of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, I am authorized to recruit for said regiment, now stationed in Kansas. My office will be in the Corn Exchange, opposite the City Hotel, Milwaukee street, where I shall be glad to meet all those who are willing to serve their country in the present emergency. All bonuses at present payable to recruits in other regiments in this state will be paid to those who join the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry.

WM. R. GRANT, Lieut. 3d Wis. Cavalry.

UNION ENVELOPES!

A VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag and Union Shield, and in colors, on hand, may be found at

DR. J. H. HARRIS, 101 N. 2nd St.

MACHINE OIL!

A VERY superior article, at Collette's Drug Store, 101 N. 2nd St.

MADE IN THE U. S.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS there is a vacancy in the office of Supervisor at Large for the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, and whereas, the term of

Great Closing Out Sale

Great Closing Out Sale
OF
SUMMER GOODS!
AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE
DOLLAR ON WHAT

AT THE
NEW YORK
CASH STORE.
For Thirty Days Only!



our entire stock of


SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

At least fifty per cent less than they are worth, or could be imported for at the present time.


our entire stock of

Pacific Lawns, at 10c per yard.

 French Organdies, 
usually sold at 50 cents, we shall from this date sell at
25 cents per yard.

 0 pieces best

CHALLIES _____
at 15 cents.

 0 yard

BAREGE _____
at 8 cents.

our entire stock of plain and plaid

MOZAMBIQUES _____
as we have been selling at 3s 6d and 4s, we shall now

dozen real LINEN
— HANDKERCHIEFS —
6 for 25 cents.

Domestic Goods.

— Our entire stock of Do. —
— mestic Goods were pur —
— chased nearly a year —
— since, and we shall con —

time to keep our prices —
— at least 25 per cent less —
— than the manufacturers' —
— price; and we are happy —
— to say, we have Brown —
— and Bleached Sheetings, —
— Stripes, Ticks, Checks, —
— &c., to last some time yet —

Prints, Prints, Prints.
 We shall continue for the ~~ten~~
 twenty days to sell our entire
 stock of Allen's, Sprague's ~~ten~~
 Hancock and Merrimac Prints at 12½
 cents per yard. The man-~~ten~~
 facturers' price of these goods at
 the present time is 15 and ~~ten~~
 cents.

Rugs, Carpets and Floor Cloths.

Our entire stock of these goods is very complete. If persons wanting anything in this line, please give us a call, we will save them 25 per cent. We are now selling a real Brussels Carpet at 75 cents per yard.

Table with multiple columns containing names, addresses, and other details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS'.

Table with multiple columns containing names, addresses, and other details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS'.

Table with multiple columns containing names, addresses, and other details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS'.

Table with multiple columns containing names, addresses, and other details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS'.

Table with multiple columns containing names, addresses, and other details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS'.

Table with multiple columns containing names, addresses, and other details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS'.

Table with multiple columns containing names, addresses, and other details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS'.

Table with multiple columns containing names, addresses, and other details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS'.

Table with multiple columns containing names, addresses, and other details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS'.

Table with multiple columns containing names, addresses, and other details. Includes sections for 'SALE OF FORFEITED STATE LANDS' and 'OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS'.